# Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

## "MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robe Confinement of its Pain, Morror and Bisk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward, usual in such cases.—Mrs. Arms Gaes, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 18th, 1891. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, Book to Mothers mailed free. READFIELD REGULATOR CO., BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold by W. R SMITH & Co.

## REAL ESTATE For Sale, Rent 200 Exchange

#### FOR SALE.

Two small new houses and lots on John streets, near railroad.

New house of 5 rooms, on Willow st. Dwelling House, suitable for boarding house, North High street, west side, about one square from Court House.

Dwelling House, in perfect repair, corner High and Beech streets. Lot 26 by 184.

First class business house on Main street, 1st and 2d story. Lot 35x65. Lot 60x183, East Wainut street. Very

Twenty four lots in Richards & Smith's addition, very desirable.

Ten Lots in O'Conneil's sub-division between Fair Ground and ratiroad, very desirable. Cheap.

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE.

275 acres in Dodson township, 1 mileast of Lynchburg. Good improvements. Will exchange for smaller farm near Hilshoro or for property in town.

An interest in one of the leading busimess houses in town, for land near Hillshoro.

MI. C. DAWSON, Agent for Sale, Rent or Exchange of Real Estate.



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Manual Aver & SON'S MANUAL LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER

### Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to ADVERTISERS.

### Legal Notice.

Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education of New Market township. Highland county, Ohio, in New Market, until twelve o'clock at noon on the 23d day of July, 1892, for building a brick school house in sub-district No. 9 of said township, according to the plans and specifications on file in said office.

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same and be accompanied.

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same and be accompanied by a sufficient guaranty of some disinterseled person that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. The bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately and the price of each given, and the price of habor must also be separately stated. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the Board may reject will bids. The work must be competed not later all bids. The work must be competed not later than October 15th, 1892, and to be paid for when it is completed and accepted by the Board Stone and brick work sold.

By order of the Board of Education.

Inne 20th, 1892. P. S. BELL, Clerk.

GRAND OFFER. LOCAL OR TRAY-wanted for our Nursery Stock. 875 to \$180 per mouth SALARY, or commission. No ex-ence needed. Address with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

### Administratrix's Notice-

OTICE is hereby given that the under-signed has been duly appointed and lified as administratrix of the estate of right Courtney, late of Highland county, it decrased. CATHYRINE COURTNEY. inc 25th, 1892. Cynthiana, Obio.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Insects Can Find Their Homes Under the Greatest Dificulties.

Exactly how insects, especially bees and ants, find their way back after hav-ing flown or been taken some miles from the home hive or ant hill, is one of the mysteries of animated nature.

A young naturalist, who lived four-teen miles from a large city, fre-quently made it a point to test this homing instinct in the common Italian bee. He would carefully color their wings with red, blue or violet ink, pack them snugly in a box and carry them to the very heart of the city before releasing them, says the Philadelphia Press.

With few exceptions they were at home working away unconcernedly when the experimenter returned in the evening. On one occasion, according to a prearranged plan, he turned six bees loose in the city at six o'clock in the morning. He had previously colored the wings of each with red ink, so that his confederate and coexperimenter, a sister who also had an entomological tasts, could not possibly be mistaken as to the exact time of their arrival

The first one reached the home hive at twenty-two minutes past two. Be-fore five three more of them had safely arrived, but were seemingly much fatigued

At nightfall the fifth and sixth of the home-loving little insects had not put in an appearance. Bright and early the next morning, however, the young scientists were overjoyed to find all the red-winged honey gatherers humming merrily about their work.

Experiments with large black anta-were equally satisfactory. The same scientist tied yellow silk about the 'waists" of three large-sized specimens that lived in a hollow tree in the heart of a large wood. These were carried distances varying from one to five miles from their homes, but invariably re-turned within a surprisingly short

## HER FATHER'S DINNER

A Pretty Sight Witnessed on a New York Street Car. Car No. 193 went rattling up Fourth

avenue the other noon at a great rate.

A breakdown in the Bowery had blocked the track and delayed travel nearly half an hour. To make up the lost time the horse tore along and the car bobbed up and down like a sunbaked dug-out dancing on the bay.

No stop was made to take on passeners, nor did the driver slacken speed until he reached Twenty-seventh street.

Then he began to whistle softly and study the people along the west side of the avenue. He was a slightly-built men about forty years of age, but weather-beaten, bent and wrinkled from exposure and unremitting toil.

As the car approached Twenty-ninth street it slowed up and the tune became merrier and louder, says the New York Evening World. Then both stopped for a moment and a little girl in a gingham dress and a Tam O'Shanter, with daneing brown hair and apple-red cheeks, came up to the front platform and, with a "hello, papel" that made her blue eyes twinkle and her red cheeks dimple, laid a lunch basket at the driver's feet. A passenger who stepped aside looked at the child with admiration and at the man with envy, then gave a sigh and

continued smoking.

Like a deer she flew across the cobblestones, the sun and wind gilding and tangling her beautiful hair, and reaching the sidewalk she waited with her little hand pressed to her mouth. She watched the car with childish cagerness until a figure leaned over the step and a bronzed face turned smilingly toward her, and then she threw the kiss that sweetened the noonday and seasoned the dinner of a happy

### WHAT AILED THE CAKE Bridget Meant Well, But Her Efforts Were

It is said that good cooks, like good nurses, are "born, not made." In this opinion a lady who has recently struggled with the ignorance and stupidity of a servant who was "willin' and anxious, me'am," fully concurs, says the Youth's Companion.

"Now see what a nice loaf of cake you can make from this receipt, Bridget," said the mistress one morning. "Remember the things I have told you; there's no reason why you shouldn't have as light a loaf of cake as anybody." "Yes, ma'am," said Bridget, "I'll re-member iverything, an' I'll warrant I'll

be afther givin' you a foine loaf."
But when the loaf was at last withdrawn from the oven by the despairing Bridget, it presented anything but a light and well-baked aspect. "What iver can be the matter with

it?" groaned poor Bridget when she had summoned her mistress to inspect the uninviting panful.

"Did you remember to put baking-powder in the flour, Bridget?" queried

"The bakin'-powder is in it all right, ma'am," responded Bridget, "but niver a bit av flour. I put in corn-starch, ma'am, in place av the flour."

"Corn-starch!" gasped the mistress.
"Indade, yis, ma'am!" said Bridget.
"You said you wanted the cake very light, and it was yoursilf was tellin' me the other day how much lighter corn-starch was than flour, so I just put in two heapin' cups av corn-starch, ma'ami'

Women are not permitted to sit in the body of the Temple church of London, because many hundreds of years ago the seats were reserved for the monkish knights, for whom the church was erected. Another story, illustrating the tenseity of custom in European communities, is that of the sentinel at a certain point in a public garden in London. Nobody knew why he was stationed at that particular point until some one, delving in old records, discovered that generations before a sentinel had been placed there to warn people off a newly-painted bench. Even European birds seem tenacions of precedent. Migratory birds do not cross the Mediterranean at its narrowest point, but an examination has proved that the point at which many do cross was at one time the narrowest part of the sea. munities, is that of the sentinel at a

### HUMPHREYS'

Fevers, Congestions, Inflatmations... 25
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25
Teething; Colle, Crying, Wakefulness... 25
Dinrrhen, of Children or Adults... 25
Coughs, Colds, Bronchits... 25
Neuralgin, Toothache, Faceache... 25
Neuralgin, Toothache, Faceache... 25
Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 35
Dyspepsin, Elliousness, Constipation... 25
Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25
Whites, Too Profuse Periods... 25
Whites, Too Profuse Periods... 25
Rait Rheum, Dryspelas, Eruptions... 25
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Mularia, Chills, Fover and Ague... 35
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## SPECIFICS.

All Patent Medicines advertised in this paper are sold by Garrett Brothers, Druggists.

# KIRK



# A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

## DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING. Cures Juapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. Removes and Prevents Bandruff.



is a family affair—a requisite package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good" "Its false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hinns."



# Kendall's Spavin Cure.

MARN'S CHOICE, Bedford Co., Pa., } Da. B. J. KERDALL Co.: February 28, 182.

Gents—Flease send me one of your "Treatise on the Horse." Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" is the best in the world. I have cared jen cases of Bone Spavin. I am kept busy all the time on horses. I will wager any man in the world \$1,000.00 that "Kendall's Spavin Cure" cannot be besten on Spavins, Ringhone, Cupped Hocks or Say Lancetess on horses. You can use my name on your advertisements and i will stead by what I say. I have used 100 hottles in a year.

Yours truly, DR. GEO, C. CRIMEY.

# Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Da. B. J. KENDALL, Co.:

Gents—It is with the greatest astisfaction that I inform you that I have cured the following disease: Sweeney, Shoulder Joint Lameness, Stiffe Joint Lameness, Store Foot. I am worther on Hip—Joint Lameness and will cure that all with Londall's Spavin Cure. It is the best Liniment for man or beast I have ever used. I recommend it to all horse owners, Horses that the weeked on a.e. valuable, but without your Liniment would be worthless. I have friends who used it for Sprains and Bruises and cured them. They say it is the best they over used. Yours traity. E. G. S. WELLS.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for 5. All druggists have it or can gettle or you, or it will be sent to any adress on receipt of price by the proprie-DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Encebergh Falls, Verment.

PRESERVATIVE Milkmen, Creamery men and Dulrymen can keep Milk and Cream
fresh a week without using too
Healthful, tasteless, odorices and
tnexpensive. SAMPLE, enough to
make test, mailed for tan caste.
Preservaline M'Fg Co, to Cedar St, New York

### RIDING A CROCODILE.

a Very Lively Experience, Though Hardly a Pleasant One.

A cayman from a neighboring lagoon had occasionally posched among our ducks, says the engineer of an estate in India, as reported in "Tales of Travel," and we had been for some days on the lookout for him. One morning we dis-

covered him lounging in one of the ponds after a night's plunder.

I ran for my gun and fired at him. The shot merely stirred the old rogue up; he thrashed about in the water for s minute, and then left the pond and started for the morass.
I tried to get aim at his head, but was

unable to do so. At this moment David, an African wainman, came up, and before I realized his purpose, he had thrown himself aetride the crocodile, grabbed his fore paws and held them doubled up across the creature's back.

The beast was immediately thrown upon his snout; and though able to move his feet freely and slap his tail about, he could not bulge half a yard, his power being altogether spent in a fruitless endeavor to grub himself onward. He was obliged to move in a grab and of course transport moves in a stroke and of course transport moves to the stroke and of course transport moves to the stroke and of course transport moves to the stroke and of the stroke transport moves to the stroke transport transport transport to the stroke transport tran circle, and of course was pretty nearly

confined to one spot.

The African kept his seat. He received some hard jerks, but as his seat was across the reptile's shoulders, he was well out of danger from jaws and tail so long as he held on.

"Shoot 'im! Me got 'im!" the fellow called to me.

called to me. I reloaded my gun, and getting good aim at the crocodile's head, soon put an end to his mischief. The old fellow

### A QUEER RAILROAD.

measured fifteen feet.

Bus by Three Men and with Occasional Grades of Six Feet to the One Hundred. A curious little railroad train goes crawling up and down the mountain from Tres Pinos to Burt's lime kiln in the Gavilan range, San Benito county, Cal., every day. It is probably the strangest railroad that was ever seen; yet, until the Helens Independent noticed it, not a word was ever printed regarding it. The train moves on a curious single track and is drawn by an engine set low on it. Both the engine wheels and those which support the cars have a single, pivot-like piece of steel which sets in the slot track, for it must be borne in mind that the track has a slot in it not unlike that seen on a cable track. In addition to this each wheel has a flange on each side of it, so that it cannot get off the track, no matter how abrupt the curves. The road as completed is now nine miles long, but when pushed through as in-tended it will be fourteen miles in length. Three men run it. These consist of an engineer, fireman and a brakeman. In one place there is an eight-hundred-foot grade mounted at the rate of six feet to the one hundred, yet the engine puffs right along with three loaded cars, not in the least bothered in any way. There is one grade a quarter of a mile long in which an average of four feet is gained to the one hundred. One curious thing about it is that the wheels are in a sense rollers. They reach from one side to the other. The flanges hold them on, assisted by the pivot, past' which each half of the

A Curious and Beautiful Snot. Probably no other part of the world, excepting, perhaps, Yellowstone park, contains so many natural curlosities as Modoc county, Cal. The first, from a historical point of view, is the famous lava beds-scene of the Modoc war-a country of rocks so full of caves that lakes and rivers are swallowed up, leaving nothing but a faint murmur to show their course through the bowels of the earth. In many of the caverns an army of men could hide, and in some places the intense heat of the rocks is evidence that internal fires are raging. In all parts of the country can be found mammoth hot springs, belching forth water strongly impregnated with minerals, and often close by will be caves of the purest ion. Medicine lake is a wonder which draws many visitors annually—a body of water that does not contain a living thing and at certain hours of the day is full of a gelatinous, spongelike substance that sinks and leaves the water clear. At the lake are two mountains, one of pure obsidian, the other of pumice stone, in layers.

A Torrible Bille. The very latest invention in the way of magazine small asms, and one not yet submitted to the United States asmy board, is the gun that has just been put in test by the Italian authorities. The rifle is four feet long and of the smallest caliber yet attempted, .250-inch. The speed of the bullet is 2,300 feet second, and as regards its panetrative force it is said that the ball will pierce two mattresses and two planks five inches thick at a distance of nearly a mile. Loading is effected by means of chargers containing five cartridges arranged so that a repeating fire may be obtained until the magazine is exhausted Many The very latest invention in the way until the magazine is exhausted Many of the experts who attended the trials are of the opinion that the weapon is the most destructive at present existing among European armies.

How Different Animals Est.

The cat always turns a rabbit's skin inside out, leaving it reversed like a giove. The weasel and stoat eat the brain, nibble the head, suck the blood, and leave the body. A fex always leaves the legs and hinder parts. It generally bites the head off to begin with, and then skins the body neatly, as it hates the fur in its month. A dog tears it to bits, while crows and magpies peck the eyes out before touching the rest of the body. The cut always turns a rabbit's skin

Valuable Spoons

Collectors who pick up strictly genuine apostle spoons for a couple of dollars a spoon will be interested to know that a set of twelve such spoons was recently sold at Christie's in London for two thousand dollars. They had aliver-gilt stems, surmounted by gilt figures of the apostles, but their great value arises from the fact that they were a present from Charles II. to the wife of Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor of London.

### WEALTH OF THE STATES.

Figures Which Show That It Is Not Evenly Distributed.

The Biches of the Country Lie More Largely East Than Was Generally Sup-posed - Facts Learned from the Census Bulletin.

The detailed figures of the assessment by states, in the census bulletin lately issued, shows how unevenly wealth is distributed in the different sections of this country. Of course these totals are not perfect for purposes of comparison, as the assessment laws differ in the various states, but the Louisville Courier-Journal claims that with a few provises they serve well enough to give one a fair idea of the relative riches or poverty of the sec-tions. One of the most important of the provisos is in regard to Illinois, where the state board of equalization estimates that the 1890 assessment repents only one-fourth the true value of the property. This estimate is up-held by the fact that the assessment of Illinois is but a little more than one-third that of Ohio and is considerably less than that of Indiana, although Illinois has the great city of Chicago within her borders and possesses a pop-ulation nearly double that of Indiana. In Massachusetts the assessment is likely to be a little high as compared with that of other states, as property there is rated at pretty nearly its true value.

The figures indicate that the wealth of the country lies more largely in the east than had been generally supposed, although it was universally known that the east, because of greater age, was the richer section.

Massachusetts, though one of the smallest states in size and but sixth in population, is the third in assessed wealth, falling less than 20 per cent. behind Pennsylvania, while New York, with a population nearly three times as great, exceeds her only 60 per cent. Her assessment is greater than that of Ohio, more than four times that of Kentucky, six times that of Tennessee. more than fourteen times that of South Carolina and nearly three times that of Missouri.

More than one-third of the assessed wealth of the United States is in the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and nearly one-half of it is in the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and California. The assessment of Califorpia, though that state is only about forty years old, exceeds that of any other state except New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, though Illinois would be far ahead of her if property there were properly assessed.

The six New England states, with about one-thirteenth of the population of the union, contain one-seventh of the assessed wealth; Massachusetts with one-thirtieth of the population having one-eleventh of the assessed wealth. The fifteen states that were formerly slaveholding contain about 22 per cent. of the assessed wealth and about 30 per cent. of the population of the union. What was the old northwest territory, which Great Britain endeavored to hold, now the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, contains 28 per cent. of the population and 25 per cent. of the wealth, Illinois being given her proper assessment, about equal to that of Ohio.

Some of the far western states, besides California, are rising rapidly in the scale of wealth. Thus the assessment of Washington or Colorado is larger than that of South Carolina or West Virginia or Arkansas. In fact, the assessment of Washington exceeds that of Nebraska, but we must take into cone placed on s much higher scale in the new and western states than in the old and eastern states. It is safe to say that the newer a state is the more inflated its assessment is. There is also another important item to be taken into consideration in estimating the relative wealth of east and west. A large portion of the west is owned in the east, while very little of the east belongs to the

The smallest state in the union is by no means the poorest. Little Rhode Island, with her 1,300 square miles, has aland, with her 1,800 square miles, has a higher assessment than those of twenty-six states and territories. Of the strictly southern states only Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas exceed her in assessed wealth, and her assessment is more than three-fifths that of Kentucky. Delaware, the next amallest state, has an assessment less and ass than one-fourth so large as that of Rhode Island. The highest assessed valuation per head is in Massachusetts, where it is about \$965, and the lowest is in the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi, where it is about \$185 each per human being. In Kentucky the average is about \$265, in Ohio about \$500, in New York about 2020, in Pennsylvania about \$500, in Rhode Island about \$920, in Michigan about \$440, in Virginia about \$285, in Tennessee about \$200 and in Georgia about \$206.

The empire of China, according to the Ostasiatischer Libyd, covering an area of 4,000,000 square kilometers, now has a population of 350,000,000, or about eighty-eight inhabitants to the square kilometer. Ho-Nan, it declares, is the kilometer. Ho-Nan, it declares, is the most thickly populated province of the country, having about 210 persons to the square kilometer. Shan-Tung fol-lows Ho-Nan with fre to the square kilometer. The boundary territory of Thibet numbers the least people of any district of the empire, there being only three persons to the square kilometer

Arabi Pasha Tea.

Arabi Pasha, the quondam hero and ruler of Egypt, new an exile on the island of Caylon, has been advanced to the post of advertising headline of a tea company. The company has engaged him to superintend their tea plantations, and will henceforth sell tea. Sheled "grown by Arabi Pasha." No death the tea will have at enormous tale with the English. The ray always in costing at a greek tartic.

### PUBLISHING BALANCE SHEETS. A Practice Which Has Resulted in Ben-efit to Private Danks in England.

A notable change has taken place in English banking circles within a few years. Formerly the balance sheet of a private bank was an unknown thing to the public, and the exhibition of one would have been regarded as a sign of weakness. Some heavy failures of private bankers showing unsatisfactory revolutions reduced the business of this class of financiers, and they began to see the mistake of keeping their business secret. In 1885 an eminent London firm began to issue a balance sheet, and since then the practice has gradually become general, so that a recent number of the Economist, in its review of bank balances, gives more than forty of such accounts. The general result is to show that these banks are in a very sound condition, which, of course, must tend to enlarge their business. Private banks do not fill so large a space in the financial world in this country as in England, but they nevertheless do a very large business, and some of them are known the world over by their extensive transactions. Occasionally the country is startled by a failure among them, producing very disastrous re-sults among their patrons. They de-pend upon the community at large for their business, and would it not, asks the Boston Journal, be sound policy to publish balance sheets as their English brethren do? Such a course would prove beneficial to themselves as well as to their patrons. The knowledge that a balance sheet was expected would induce caution among the managers, and their business would be conducted more conservatively and in the long run more successfully. The public annually intrusts immense sums to pri-vate bankers and it is but just that they

MUSCLES OF THE JAW. They Can Be Developed to a Very High Degree.

should have more definite information

as to the financial condition of the par-

ties to whom they loan their money

A very curious question has recently been answered by Prof. Karl Sauer, one of Berlin's most prominent dentists, in the following manner, says a writer in the St. Louis Post Disputch.

"The various circus performances of iron jaw development, whereby a man hanging from a trapeze holds another by a strap between his teeth, denotes such a powerful strength of the muscles of the jaws and neck that to a layman such a feat seems little short of a mira-

"But this demonstrates only to what extent the strength of the muscles of the jaw can be developed by corresponding exercise. It is not as difficult as it seems to find out the average ordinary power of these muscles. "A flat steel or iron band pierced at

the end with two holes through which a piece of wire can be pulled serves for this purpose. The band is lakl across the teeth of the lower jaw as far back as the corners of the mouth will permit. The weights are attached to the wire, and must touch the floor or table when the mouth is held open. The wires are taut, and the person making the experiment must stand perfectly erect.

"I found more than twenty years ago, while making a similar test, that the average weight which can be pulled up with the jaw, so that the lips will close, is fifty pounds. Persons who eat coarse food, hard, dry bread, etc., or those in the habit of cracking nuts with the teeth, acquire greater strength of the jaw than gourmands, who mines deli-cately prepared dishes."

### A SNOBBISH EQUIPAGE. The Dog Cart and Its Gorgeous Belongings.

Of all the snobbish equipages of the snobbish rich the most snobbish is one of those high carts, with the half of the seat upon which the driver sits fully a foot higher than the other half of the seat, and thus laden, says the Boston Transcript: Upon the high sent driving a snobbish young lady, in a gorgeous snobbish pink driving gown, snobbishly puffed up at the shoulders; upon the other half of the seat a snobbish young gentleman conversing snobbishly with the young lady. He sits so much lower than she that his shoulders are about on a level with her belt, and he has to look up sidewise with a most painful, grotesque stretching of his neck. The young lady now and then looks down upon him, smiling in her snobbishly superior way. The specta-cle is so genuinely grotosque that all the people on the street are on an involun-tary broad grin, not snobbish, as they look at the foolish-looking young man, so high up in the air and yet so low down as regards the young lady. The horse wears a snobbish brass-mounted harness, with a little ring tinkling snobbishly somewhere at the front of it. The animal's tail is snobbishly banged. The young lady urges him on at a ma-jestic gait. The low-down young man still cranes his neck upward, grimacing. The young lady beams down from her height, grimacing. The dog-cart rolls on down the road. It is all exquisitelysnobbish, pitiably ridiculous.

British Army Discipite

A singular anomaly in connection with British army discipline is reported. In a certain regiment were two officers. One was the husband of a wife who strayed from the path of conjugal duty; the other was the means of leading a wife (not the same, but another man's) from the same path. The first officer was requested to send in his papers, while the second was informed that, not being married, he ought to dine more frequently at the officers measured.

How a Hindoo Uses Clo

The Hindoo places a clock in his par-lor, says a writer in Temple Bar, not lor, says a writer in Temple Bar, not because he ever desires to know what the hour is, but because a clock is a foreign curiosity. Instead, therefore, of contenting himself with one good clock he will have, perhaps, a dozen in one room. These clocks are signs of his wealth, but they do not add to his comfort, for he is so indifferent to time that he measures it by the number of beauton lengths the sun has traveled above the horizon